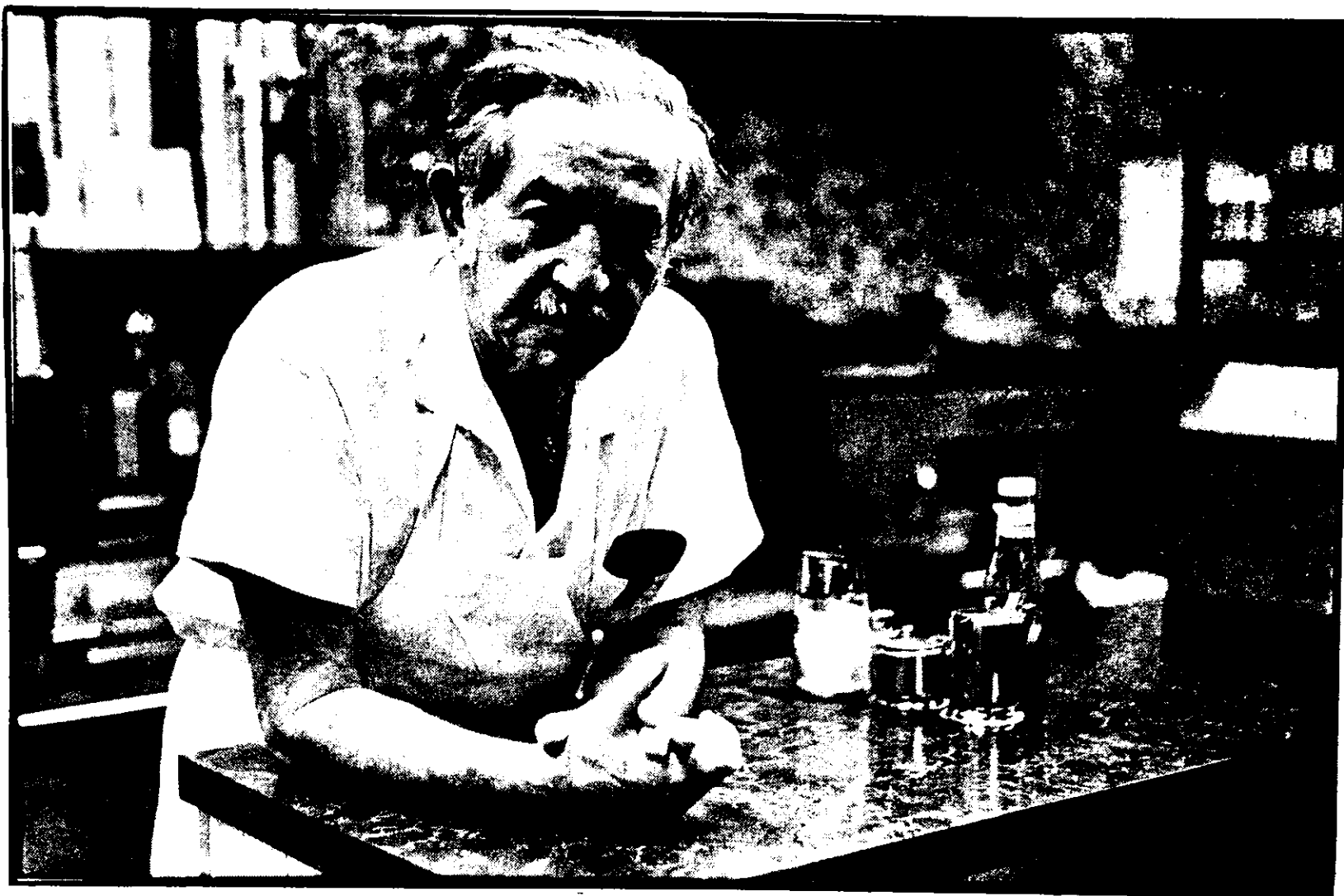




LIBERATION NEWS SERVICE

#833 December 1, 1976

NATIONAL

RACISM: White Police Officer Charged With Murder of Black Youth In N.Y. 1000 wds.....	1
ENVIRONMENT: Idaho Says No To Allied Chemical's Wastes *200 wds.....	1
GRAND JURY: New Grand Jury Probes Puerto Rican Independence Movement In Chicago 700 wds.....	3
CUTBACKS: "People's Firehouse" in Brooklyn Celebrates One-Year Occupation 600 wds.....	5
LABOR/GAY: San Francisco Labor/Gay Alliance Formed 700 wds.....	5
WOMEN: The Dalkon Shield Story: A Case of Corporate Malpractice 3000 wds/graphic.....	6
ROCKEFELLER: Newest Private National Monument Honors Life and Times of John D. Rockefeller 400 wds.....	8

INTERNATIONAL

EAST TIMOR: First Year Victories 1300 wds/map.....	2
---	---

POLITICAL PRISONERS: Amnesty International Releases Names of Imprisoned Trade Unionists in 16 Countries 400 wds.....	3
SOUTH AFRICA: Buying A Piece of Apartheid; South Africa's Gold "Krugerrand" 500 wds/graphic.....	4
FRANCE: French Government Refuses U.S. Demand to Extradite Four Black Americans 500 wds.....	4

* Denotes short, 250 words or less

GRAPHICS

COVER: Laurie's Boss CREDIT: LNS Women's Graphics	
TIMOR: Map.....	P-1
KISSINGER: Unemployment cartoon.....	P-1
HEALTH: Dalkon Shield Profiteers.....	P-1
SOUTH AFRICA: Krugerrand Coin Ad.....	P-1
A FEATURE PAGE OF CARTOONS BY CLAUDIUS LECCON.....P-2	

INTERNATIONAL News Service
17 West 17 Street
New York, N.Y. 10011

Packet #833
December 1, 1976

Telephone: (212) 949-3555

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: Cathy Cockrell, Ellen Garvey,
Linda Leifer, Sarah Plant, Barbara Plog, Sandy
Thea, Larry Stiefel

ADVISORY BOARD: Ken Brocken, Milt Taam, Judy Rabinovitz
Legal Counsel: Stolan, Alterman & Gulielmetti

EDITORIAL BOARD: Schofield Coryell -- Paris

MANAGING EDITOR: Peter Averill, Dave Hereth

INTERNATIONAL News Service, now in its ninth
year, publishes twice-weekly packets of news
copy and graphic material. Photographs are half-
toned on a 55 or 65 line screen.

INTERNATIONAL News Service, 17 West 17 Street,
New York, N.Y. 10011. (212) 949-3555.
Packet #833, December 1, 1976.

Published twice a week except for the last
week in the month when it is published once.

Copyright © by INS News Service, Inc.
Second Class Postage paid at New York, N.Y.

COLLECTIVE NOTES

An event honoring the first anniversary
of independence in the Democratic Republic of
East Timor (see article page 2) will be held
December 3 in New York City at Horace Mann
Auditorium. A film will be shown that includes
footage of East Timor by Australian journalists
who were killed soon after they collected
evidence of the Indonesian invasion of the
country. Entitled "Timor: Isle of Fear, Isle
of Hope," the movie is available for showings
in other areas. For more information contact
the Information Office of the Democratic
Republic of East Timor, 35 Claremont Avenue,
New York, N.Y. 10027 or phone (212) 864-7986.

Our next packet will include photographs
from the October 6 assault on Thammasat Uni-
versity preceeding the right wing coup in
Thailand.

IF YOU ARE MISSING A PAGE OR GET A BADLY PRINTED GRAPHIC, LET US KNOW AND WE'LL SEND YOU ANOTHER SOON

POICE OFFICER CHARGED WITH MURDER
BLACK YOUTH IN NEW YORK

MARK (LNS)--A white police officer in Brooklyn has been charged with the apparently unprovoked, fatal shooting of Randolph Evans, a 15-year-old black youth.

Although the shooting took place at 11:15 p.m. on Thanksgiving night, according to the New York Times it was not made public until 8 a.m. the following day, causing many observers to accuse the police department of purposeful delay and a possible coverup.

Police officer Robert Torsney was freed on \$20,000 bail put up by the Patrolman's Benevolent Association (PBA) on November 26. The police claim that Torsney's seven-year record on the force is "unblemished," with no history of drinking or psychiatric problems.

"Shot in the Head for No Reason"

On the night of November 25, Torsney and several other police officers from the Sutter Avenue station in Brooklyn were responding to a report--which turned out to be false--of an armed man at an apartment building on Mountain Avenue. On returning to his patrol car, Torsney encountered the 15-year old Randolph Evans, who was outside his building with five friends, after having walked his grandmother to a busstop.

One of them, Mark Williams recounted, "Randy asked, 'Did you go into apartment 7D?' And the cop walked up to him and said 'Damned right,' then shot him in the head for no reason."

Randy then fell, "and the cop flashed his flashlight in Randy's face, then turned, walked to the curb and started running toward the car."

Other police said there had been a brief conversation which they hadn't heard, and Torsney then pulled his revolver and shot the youth. He continued toward his car despite their questioning as to what was going on.

Randolph Evans was then taken to Brookdale Hospital where he died.

Soon after the shooting there were spontaneous protests in the East New York neighborhood, and on November 28, demonstrators picketed the 75th Precinct station in protest of the killing.

Police Coverup?

"From what I've heard," said New York attorney Daniel Alterman, "the incident happened, and then it took a public clamor and demonstration by the neighborhood before the police department responded. The police department's seemingly conscious decision not to do anything about it until there was such public outrage shows their reluctance to deal with inhouse violations of the law."

When questioned by LNS, Edward Rappaport, the attorney retained by the PBA to defend Torsney, denied any police delay in reporting or taking action after the killing. "I saw nothing different about this investigation than any other investigation of its type," Rappaport claimed.

But Victor Goode, Associate Director of the National Conference of Black Lawyers, disagrees. "The care--almost meticulous--that's being taken with the grand jury and prosecutor's office in this case is not duplicated when an ordinary citizen is

charged with a crime," he said. "It reflects an uneven administration of the criminal justice system."

Independent Investigation Called For

An investigation by Field Inspectional Service Division in conjunction with Police Headquarters and the Brooklyn District Attorney's office has failed to uncover a motive in the police shooting.

But Victor Goode asserted that any thorough investigation must be an independent one. "An independent civilian panel should have an opportunity to investigate all the facts in the matter, which has obvious racial overtones."

"We don't see this as an isolated incident," Goode explained. "The number of police-related homicides has increased over the last few years. It's a growing trend in the use of the police force as a repressive tool."

"Black people and the minority element in the city of New York have no control over, and are underrepresented in those institutions whose members are sworn in to protect their community," he continued.

"This incident, like others before it, emphasizes the need for the community to have more direct control over the operation of its own policing system."

A grand jury started an investigation into the slaying on November 29. And Rappaport says there's no doubt that his client will be indicted. He is confident, however, that Torsney will be acquitted of murder charges, if and when the case goes to trial.

Activist attorney William Kunstler told LNS that conviction of a police officer after an indictment almost never occurs; and that the PBA may try to get Torsney off on grounds of insanity. He adds, however, that in this case, five people were witnesses to the shooting.

Kunstler stressed that the case is a typical one: "Racism in the police department is institutionalized. White cops have been taught, as have most white people, that black people (in poor communities) are the enemy."

- 30 -

IDAHO SAYS NO TO ALLIED CHEMICAL'S WASTES

NEW YORK (LNS)--The governor of Idaho announced in late November that he was forbidding the proposed burial of 65 tons of Kepone-contaminated wastes in a deactivated underground Titan missile launching chamber in Idaho.

In nixing Allied Chemical's plans for burying the wastes, Governor Cecil D. Andrus said that Idaho had no desire to get a reputation as "a dumping ground for other people's mistakes."

Allied Chemical was fined \$13 million in October for polluting the James River in Virginia with residues of the highly toxic pesticide Kepone from its subsidiary plant in Hopewell, Virginia. The giant chemical corporation has 85,000 pounds of the pesticide to get rid of, most of which is now stored in Baltimore and Hopewell, along with a large amount of contaminated metal from scrapped manufacturing equipment.

- 30 -

(See map in this packet and photos in #823. See packets #823, 759, 755, & 751 for background information.)

EAST TIMOR: FIRST YEAR VICTORIES

by George C. Hildebrand

ITHACA, N.Y. (LNS)--One year after the founding of the Democratic Republic of East Timor on November 28, 1975, the island nation has made significant gains in its independence struggle. Indonesia, on the other hand, appears to be losing on several fronts in its attempt to annex the former Portuguese colony.

The most dramatic illustration of Indonesia's failure is found in a secret report, presented to the Australian government and recently leaked to the Australian press by officials opposed to Indonesia's actions.

The report's authors are themselves Indonesians, members of a "relief" team sent to Dili, the occupied East Timor capital, by the Indonesian government as part of the effort to consolidate its rule. The report was later smuggled to Australia.

The report, according to the Melbourne daily newspaper *Age*, credits Indonesia with control of barely 15% of the New Jersey-sized territory and only one-quarter of the 600,000-person East Timorese population.

Since the report also charges Indonesia with killing 60,000 East Timorese, or nearly 10% of the population, it is clear that what support Indonesia has been able to generate depends on terror and martial law.

The report provides the first comprehensive look at the Indonesian occupation in East Timor. General Suharto, Indonesia's strongman, has forbidden all foreign access to East Timor since the invasion last year. Even the International Red Cross has been banned from the country by the Indonesian occupation forces.

Indonesian Set-backs

Indonesian forces, heavily supplied by the U.S., launched the invasion of East Timor on December 7, 1975 -- barely 12 hours after President Ford concluded a state visit to Jakarta as part of his Pacific tour. East Timor is regarded as likely to hold substantial petroleum reserves and in addition, the U.S. has insisted on exercising effective control of the straits around Timor in order to assure passage for U.S. submarines from the Pacific to the Indian Ocean.

From the beginning, however, Indonesia's invasion ran into trouble. FRETILIN, the East Timor independence organization, put up a stiff resistance and has maintained firm control of the mountainous interior. FRETILIN guerrilla forces have contained the 30,000 Indonesian invasion troops to 15% of the island, mostly coastal cities.

The war is also unpopular among certain elements of the Indonesian military, and the Indonesian people are daily confronted with lengthening casualty lists. Indonesia aroused world-wide indignation when its invading para-troopers shot five Australian journalists who were witnesses to their bloody invasion. Already the war is being referred to in the region as "Indonesia's Viet Nam."

As quoted in the Australian press, the report reveals that FRETILIN's military operations have successfully disrupted land communications, and that Indonesian troops are unable to travel through rural areas -- the vast majority of the country -- without being attacked.

With the rainy season now beginning -- which will strictly curtail the mechanized operations of the occupation forces -- Indonesia's position is even more vulnerable.

The report also acknowledges that FRETILIN "enjoys widespread support." The Indonesian army, on the other hand, is known for "stealing, robbery, burning houses, and the violation of girls."

U.N. Vote

The secret report is not the only bad news the Indonesian regime received this month. On November 17 a pro-East Timor resolution was passed in the U.N. General Assembly by 61 to 18, with 49 abstentions. Many abstaining nations also indicated strong disapproval of Indonesia's actions when stating their positions.

The U.N. "re-affirms the inalienable right of the people of East Timor to self-determination and independence and the legitimacy of their struggle to achieve that right," reads the resolution.

It "rejects the claim that East Timor has been integrated into Indonesia inasmuch as the people of the territory have not been able to exercise freely their right to self-determination and independence."

And it "calls upon the Government of Indonesia to withdraw all its forces from the territory."

Indonesia's defeat in the U.N. was especially noteworthy in light of the effort the military regime made to de-rail the resolution. Three of Jakarta's ambassadors to European countries were flown into New York to beef up the lobbying campaign, along with 12 additional senior diplomats. FRETILIN has only a single observer delegate at the U.N., its Foreign Minister Jose Ramos Horta.

International protest, moreover, is not confined to the United Nations. In one incident at the London School of Economics on Nov. 19, ninety students staged a militant demonstration against two visiting Indonesian military officials, General Ali Murtopo, Deputy Chief of Indonesian Military Intelligence and Benni Murdani, Minister of Defense. (CONTINUED ON PAGE 8.)

NEW GRAND JURY PROBES PUERTO RICAN INDEPENDENCE
MOVEMENT IN CHICAGO

NEW YORK (LNS) -- A federal grand jury convened in early November has begun subpoenaing witnesses connected with the Puerto Rican independence movement.

The grand jury is ostensibly investigating a bombing by the FALN (Armed Forces of Puerto Rican National Liberation) and the whereabouts of one individual, Carlos Alberto Torres. However, it is widely regarded as a larger intelligence gathering operation aimed at Puerto Rican activists.

As of November 30, seven people -- all members of the Committee to Free the Five Puerto Rican Nationalists -- have been subpoenaed from the Chicago area. Also subpoenaed were two Chicano activists from New Mexico.

Meanwhile the assignment of fifty extra FBI agents to Chicago has intensified harassment of the Puerto Rican community of Westtown. People active in the independence movement are reportedly being followed, FBI vans are parked day and night outside certain homes and churches; and some activists haven't received mail in over a month.

The assignment of the FBI agents to Chicago came after two Chicago undercover police officers bought explosives reportedly similar to fragments found in recent Chicago-area bombings. Since October, 1974, there have been a series of bombings in Chicago for which the FALN has claimed responsibility.

A person involved in the explosive sale told the police that the dynamite came from the apartment of a man named Carlos Alberto Torres, and the police subsequently began a round-the-clock search for him.

"Since then, the police and FBI have been randomly stopping cars in the Puerto Rican community, allegedly looking for this guy," explained one woman close to the Westtown community (who asked not to be identified for fear of grand jury harassment). "It's like a dragnet."

FBI agents have illegally threatened people with grand jury subpoenas if they refuse to cooperate. And of the seven people subpoenaed by the grand jury, six had already been approached by FBI agents and had refused to talk. While serving a grand jury subpoena on one of the people, an FBI agent pointed a gun and threatened, "Now you'll have to talk."

Lawyers for those subpoenaed contend that the grand jury is being used to carry out the FBI's work and to circumvent a defendant's rights to an attorney. A grand jury can require a person to testify without providing any of the evidence required in criminal cases; and the subpoenaee is not allowed to have a lawyer present.

"We're charging there's not a separation of power," said one member of the People's Law Office, which is part of a coalition of Chicago legal groups attempting to quash the subpoenas. "A grand jury is not supposed to be used to find a person -- that's the work of the FBI."

"This is FBI harassment to suppress the Puerto Rican independence movement by suspending first amendment rights of freedom of expression and right of association," she charged.

Throughout the past year, a federal grand jury in New York has subpoenaed Puerto Rican independence activists in another alleged inquiry into FALN bombings. One activist, Lureida Torres, served four and a half months in prison on contempt charges for refusing to testify before the grand jury.

"It looks like this is going to be another fishing expedition," commented Franklin Siegal of the New York chapter of the National Lawyers Guild. "...it's just like in New York. They want to find out the structure of the Puerto Rican independence movement so they're using the grand jury to penetrate the defense camp."

--30--

(For more information, contact the National Lawyers Guild, 342 S. Dearborn, Chicago, Ill. 60603.)

NAMES OF 167 IMPRISONED TRADE UNIONISTS RELEASED

NEW YORK (LNS)--The names of 167 trade unionists who are imprisoned or have disappeared in 16 different countries was released by Amnesty International (AI) in mid-November. Many of those on the list have been detained simply because of their membership in trade unions or for related political activities, the group explains.

The 16 countries named are Argentina, Bahrain, Brazil, Central African Republic, Chile, India, Indonesia, Mali, Morocco, Pakistan, Paraguay, the Philippines, Rhodesia, Singapore, Tunisia and Uruguay.

"These are all countries in which there are a lot of political prisoners in general," said AI staffmember Larry Cox. "So it's not surprising that they'd also have a lot of trade unionists imprisoned."

The detentions clearly violate article 23(4) of the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which asserts the right of everyone to "form and join trade unions for the protection of [their] interests."

Many people are held without charge or trial and some have been subjected to "torture or to cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment or punishment" in violation of the declaration.

The list includes only those cases known to Amnesty International as of September 30, 1976, and is incomplete as to numbers and countries.

AI sent the list of trade unionists to the International Metalworkers' Federation to coincide with the union's annual Central Committee meeting in Geneva November 18 and 19, 1976. Other international and trade union organizations are also being asked to intervene on behalf of the detainees.

--30--

(For more information, contact Amnesty International at 2112 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10023.)

FEEDBACK FEEDBACK

Fill out the LNS questionnaire and give us yours. If you've misplaced your first one, we'll send you another. But let us hear from you right away!

(See graphics.)

BUYING A PIECE OF APARTHEID: SOUTH AFRICA'S GOLD "KRUGERRAND"

*"...in a republic such as ours where
so many different tribes live among us and all around
us...many exceptional difficulties. The chief
problem that must always be borne in mind is that
of the different tribes of their lands..."*

-- Paul Kruger, former president of South
Africa, 1882. Taken from "Memoirs of Paul Kruger"

NEW YORK (LNS)--The South African government is
currently in the midst of a high-pressure campaign
to sell gold coins in the United States to bolster
its faltering economy.

Thanks to a New York advertising agency, the
Krugerrand -- South Africa's gold coin named after
a former president, S.J. Paul Kruger -- now graces
newspapers and television screens in 25 cities as
part of a \$4 million advertising campaign to sell
one million coins before Christmas. At the current
rate, this would earn South Africa \$130 million in
needed foreign exchange.

The South African Chamber of Mines, International
Gold Corp. Ltd. began limited but successful market-
ing of the Krugerrand in the U.S. a year ago. Now
the government's economic needs are even greater. The
price of gold has slumped from \$175 an ounce in
April, 1975 to \$123 in November, 1976. Unemployment
is rising by 22,000 a month and will reach nearly
2 million by the end of the year, and the rate of
inflation is estimated at 11.5%.

Overall, South Africa is faced with a balance of
payments deficit estimated at \$1.7 billion for this
year. This economic crisis is compounded by defense
spending -- up 42% from last year as a result of
last spring's uprisings in South Africa's black
townships.

South Africa's advertising blitz seems to be
paying off. In the first few days of the recent cam-
paign 6,000 calls came in on the toll-free telephone
line for information about the coin.

The Krugerrand is an attractively packaged in-
vestment. The coin contains an ounce of gold and
the buyer can find its price listed in the paper
every day, just like a stock or bond. According
to the ads, it is "the world's most popular gold
coin."

But in all the advertising hype for the Kruger-
rand one point is never discussed, says Paul Irish
of the American Committee on Africa in New York.
"Who mines the gold?"

"Black miners earn on the average 1/15 that
of white miners," Irish points out. "There are an
average of 3 deaths per shift in the mines of South
Africa. Black miners work on 18-month contracts
and are forced to live in barracks separated from
their families who are not allowed to live with them.
Trade unions and strikes are outlawed."

Investing in a Krugerrand is a very direct
investment in apartheid.

--30--

FRANCE REFUSES U.S. DEMAND TO EXTRADITE 4 BLACK AMERICANS

by Schofield Coryell

PARIS (LNS)--Despite the insistent demand of
the U.S. government, a French court refused Novemb-
15 to extradite four black Americans who had hijack-
ed a plane from Miami to Algiers in July, 1972 as
a protest of the Vietnam War.

The 3-judge court ruled that according to a
bilateral French-U.S. treaty, extradition could not
apply to those whose offense was political.

The four, Melvin McNair, 27, Jean McNair, 29,
Joyce Tillerson, 25, and George Brown, 31, had hi-
jacked the plane to raise money for the Black Pan-
ther Party and to protest the U.S. war in Vietnam.
They had been granted asylum by the Algerian gov-
ernment, but left when the Black Panther Interna-
tional Headquarters there broke up after a deterio-
ration of relations between Eldridge Cleaver and
the Algerian government.

After living clandestinely in France for over
a year, they were arrested in May, 1976 when the
U.S. government demanded their extradition. They
have been held in prison since then.

A committee of French intellectuals supported
the four, pointing out in a statement subsequently
signed by thousands, that extradition to the U.S.
would expose them to the racism of the U.S. judi-
cial system.

Despite the court's favorable November 15 de-
cision, the four still have to stand trial in
France for the hijacking because of a recent inter-
national agreement requiring governments to try
hijackers caught on their territory even if the
act was carried out elsewhere. The four are still
in prison near Paris, but hope to be released pend-
ing the trial.

The general climate regarding the situation
of political exiles in Europe is extremely tense.
The Council of Europe's legal commission, meeting
in Paris, just adopted a new convention providing
for automatic extradition of "political terrorists"
to the country on whose territory the act was com-
mitted. As the liberal French weekly, Le Monde,
pointed out, this constitutes an "exception to
the traditional right of asylum for political
refugees."

Paris in particular has become a haven for
thousands of Latin American political exiles --
from Brazil, Chile and now Argentina. It is unclear
how they would be affected by the new agreement.

Originally sponsored by West Germany, the pro-
posal will not become operative in France until
it is ratified by the French parliament which is
reportedly undecided on the matter.

--30--

DO YOU KNOW LNS'S NEW ADDRESS??

We are still receiving letters and papers from
you mailed to our old address. Please change to:

LNS, 17 W. 17th St., NEW YORK, N.Y. 10011 ! ! !

more...

(See #785 for more background)

"PEOPLE'S FIREHOUSE" IN BROOKLYN CELEBRATES ONE-YEAR OCCUPATION

NEW YORK (LNS)--"We are here today to show City Hall and Fire Commissioner O'Hagan that we will not give up our fight to have 212 reopened," said Adam Vaneski, a leader of the Brooklyn "People's Firehouse" on November 27. "We still have a long fight ahead of us, but we are here to show that they couldn't move us within a year and they won't move us now."

The elimination of Firehouse 212 in Brooklyn's Northside, a neighborhood composed primarily of Polish-Slavic working people, was just one of countless city service cutbacks to hit New Yorkers in 1975. But as with many New York communities, the people of Northside protested. Some 200 residents occupied the firehouse in November of 1975, and have been there ever since while fighting City Hall and Fire Commissioner John T. O'Hagan to reopen it.

Saturday, November 27, community members gathered to mark the first anniversary of the occupation. In the morning some 200 people attended a rededication mass and memorial service inside the firehouse for eight people who died in Northside fires since 212 closed. People's Firehouse supporters say that this many people would not have died had the Engine Company still existed.

Unlike most of New York City's housing, 60 per cent of Northside's houses are wood-framed. One resident explained the problem vividly:

"Fire in a wood-framed house? Forget it. In a matter of minutes it's gone and it might take the whole block along with it if the wind's right."

To make matters worse, a number of gasoline and oil storage tanks, as well as chemical, rag and paper factories and storehouses are mixed into Northside residential areas.

Following the memorial, people piled into a 16 car motorcade and headed for Fire Commissioner O'Hagan's home in another section of Brooklyn. There, with the People's Firehouse banner proudly displayed, they held a one hour demonstration, carrying signs and distributing leaflets about the Firehouse as they marched and chanted. O'Hagan had left his home ten minutes before the motorcade arrived.

Back at the firehouse in the evening, over 100 people held an anniversary party with music and dancing that lasted until 11 o'clock. All of 212's former firemen were invited.

The gathering was a spirited statement of Northside's resolve to keep on fighting. Ever since the closing of the firehouse, for instance, the city has tried to get the community to accept a rescue truck instead of restoring 212. But rescue trucks are not equipped to fight fires. So in the spring about 100 residents climbed onto the Brooklyn-Queens Expressway at 7:30 in the morning to stop traffic in protest of the city's puny offer.

Today the city is still offering the rescue truck and the Northsiders still overwhelmingly rejected the move. A few people continue to take turns occupying the firehouse 24 hours a day and the firetruck--a symbol of resistance--remains a hostage. Volunteers answer Northside fire alarms in their own cars to help evacu-

ate residents if they can and to wait for other fire companies to arrive--invariably late because they must come from so far away.

- 30 -

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR/GAY ALLIANCE FORMED

NEW YORK (LNS)--Labor and gay forces in San Francisco are working for mutual support following a news conference in mid-October in which the unusual alliance was announced.

In what has been called "a historic breakthrough for the gay liberation movement," about 16 labor leaders at a crowded press conference October 19 announced their support for employment protection for gay working people. The Bay Area Gay Liberation (BAGL) Labor Committee, in turn, voiced its opposition to eight anti-labor propositions placed on the November 2 ballot by the San Francisco Board of Supervisors and vowed to campaign against the measures in the gay community.

Gays reportedly make up more than 20 per cent of San Francisco's adult population. And the Bay Area gay movement has demonstrated an ability to mobilize considerable support for homosexual rights. Last June 27, an estimated 90,000 people turned out for the Gay Pride march in San Francisco, making it the largest gay demonstration and one of the largest demonstrations of any kind in this country.

As observers predicted, all eight anti-labor propositions were passed by San Francisco voters. The propositions attack public employees' right to strike; open the door to discrimination based on sex, nationality, union activity or political beliefs; and slash retirement benefits. The margins by which they passed, however, were considerably smaller than in recent elections.

"San Francisco has a long history of militant trade unions," explained Claude Wynne, a member of the gay labor committee and of the San Francisco Black Gay Caucus. "The city's Board of Supervisors and big business has been trying to erode their power for a long time. About a year ago anti-labor laws started passing four to one in San Francisco." This time, he said, the margin was down to two to one. Labor's campaign to defeat the propositions was conducted on a rank and file level, with little monetary support from the labor bureaucracy.

The press conference marked the culmination of almost two years of work by BAGL's Labor Committee. The committee has actively promoted the Gallo wine and Coors beer boycotts in the gay community and supported several strikes including a recent one by city craft workers. It has already convinced a number of unions to add "sexual orientation" to their contracts.

The assemblage of union leaders at the press conference represented the strongest support that organized labor has ever offered the gay liberation movement. Among the diverse unions represented were the Building and Construction Trades Council, the Teamsters, the International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union, the Federation of Teachers, the United Farm Workers, and the International Ladies Garment Workers Union. Leaders of all six unions

CONTINUED ON PAGE 8

(See graphics.)

THE DALKON SHIELD STORY: A CASE OF CORPORATE MALPRACTICE

(Editor's note: Although much has been written about the impact of the Dalkon Shield, this article by Mark Lane and Lucy Johnston is the first investigative report on the corporate aspect of the story. It appeared in the November issue of Mother Jones magazine and has been excerpted by LNS.)

SAN FRANCISCO (Mother Jones/LNS)--No one knows exactly how many women have been killed by the intra-uterine device [IUD] known as the Dalkon Shield. As of last January, 17 American women had died. There have been a number of deaths since, but the government totals and releases such figures only once a year. Statistics from the dozens of other countries where the Shield has been in use, mostly in the Third World, are fragmentary or non-existent.

The controversial birth control device was invented in 1968 by Irwin Lerner, a former electrical engineer, and Dr. Hugh J. Davis, associate professor of gynecology at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, Maryland.

Davis, who worked at the University's family planning clinic, began inserting the Shields into some of his patients in August of that year. Patients had heard about the dangers of the Pill and were willing to try a different contraceptive. Initial results looked good and one month later, Lerner applied for a patent.

Over a one year period at the University clinic, Davis inserted 558 Dalkon Shields into clinic patients, and 82 into private patients and noted the "results." He published these results in February, 1970 in the American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, the leading journal in the field.

They were remarkable, to say the least. Especially the pregnancy rate, 1.1%, the lowest among all the IUDs. The article concluded: "Taken all together, the superior performance of the Shield intrauterine device makes the technique a first choice method of contraception control."

Research Marginally "Scientific"

The rise of the Dalkon Shield really began with Davis' research at Hopkins, and the more closely one looks at it, the less scientific it appears. For one thing, the women tested didn't sign any consent forms, so no one knows what Davis told them about the fresh-off-the-drawing-boards gadget that he put into their uteri.

Also, many people say that Davis regularly told his patients to use spermicidal foam during the tenth to seventeenth days of their cycle, which would leave it unclear whether his study reported the contraceptive effects of the Dalkon Shield or of the foam. It is as if in studying a new headache remedy, he had told patients to take aspirin as well.

Also, the study sounds less impressive when one realizes that there was an average of only 5.5 months testing per woman -- not much time to get a reliable pregnancy figure.

After publishing the study, things moved fast. Other doctors were beginning to hear about the results from Johns Hopkins. Many were sending for it to try out on their patients.

Additional help came to Lerner and Davis late in 1969 from Dr. Thad Earl, a small-town practitioner from Defiance, Ohio. He had used the Shield and thought it

was a great idea, so he offered Lerner, Davis and their lawyer, Robert Cohn, \$50,000 and got a 7.5% interest in what became "The Dalkon Corporation." (The name was presumably an amalgam of Davis, Lerner and Cohn.)

Thad Earl proved to be an energetic salesman willing to go on the road drumming up publicity. IUD's were not at the time classified as drugs, which had certain restrictions in marketing. So Dalkon Shields could be hawked just like new office furniture to doctors browsing in medical convention hallways.

A.H. Robins Buys the Shield

At an Ohio medical convention in 1970, Thad Earl met John McClure, a salesman for the A.H. Robins Co. Robins, headquartered in Richmond, Virginia, has assets of more than \$186 million and subsidiaries in more than a dozen countries. Tranquilizers and appetite suppressants are among the best-selling products of its large line of drugs.

Within a few weeks time, a deal had been worked out. The Dalkon Corporation was paid \$750,000 for the Shield patent which was split between Davis, Lerner, Earl and Cohn according to their interests in the corporation. An agreement was made that the four men would split ten per cent royalties on all gross sales of the Shield by Robins in the U.S. and Canada. Finally, Earl was retained by Robins as a \$30,000 a year consultant for three years; Davis consulted at \$20,000 a year for five years; and Lerner for one year at \$12,500 and two more at \$2,500.

As the deal was being made, however, something was discovered that proved to be a portent of troubles ahead. Dr. Fred Clark, the Robins official who had flown to Baltimore to meet Hugh Davis, dictated a three-page memo to the files on his return to Richmond. In it he said that of the 832 patients Davis had tested so far, 26 had become pregnant. This would raise the pregnancy rate from the previously published 1.1% to close to 3%. The dates on the Clark memo show that Hugh Davis was aware of this new, less impressive result back in February when his Journal article was published.

Ad Campaign

Although not quite the equivalent of the smoking gun, the memo has become an important document in the Dalkon affair. It indicates that both Davis and Robins are guilty of promoting the Dalkon Shield with false statistics.

And promote it they did. In December of 1970, readers of five national medical journals began to see two-page ad layouts for the Dalkon Shield. Pictured on one side was the Dalkon Shield nestled in a cross-sectioned uterus. It's about the size of a small fingernail, and made of white plastic. Unlike other intrauterine devices, it has small legs around its circumference to keep it from slipping out of a wearer who might otherwise expel an IUD. It also has a multifilament "tail" or string attached to facilitate removal.

The advertising copy on the opposite page, with the "scientific" findings from Dr. Hugh Davis' earliest research, boasts of the 1.1% pregnancy rate and says nothing about the women in the study also using foam or being tested for only six months.

Davis is impressively footnoted as a research
December 1, 1976 more. . .

physician. At citation from the articles he published. He is reported as a businessman who had just collected \$150,000 from his share of the sale to Robins and who stood to make a royalty fee on all future sales.

For the next few years, everything went well for the Robins Company. The Dalkon Shield was advertised as particularly good for women who had not had children, and was inserted into 3.3 million women in the United States and overseas. Robins reaped huge profits from the Shield--each one was made from a few cents worth of plastic, but sold for \$4.35 retail.

Davis Lies to Senate Subcommittee

In January 1970, Dr. Hugh Davis was called to testify as an expert witness at Senate Subcommittee hearings on the side effects of the Pill. Davis took a stand against birth control pills with high estrogen content and in favor of IUDs, "especially the new ones" that had been developed. He disapproved of the collection of information regarding the side effects of the Pill, saying that they were vastly "underreported."

Davis said that information supplied to gynecologists about contraception was not adequate. "They are busy," he added. "They read the brochures and information that the drug houses tend to pump into them, I am sorry to say."

Although it is true that IUDs were generally safer than the Pill, one of the committee members sensed that Davis might have some special stake in his strong arguments for IUDs. He asked Davis if he had a patent on any IUD. Davis mentioned an IUD (not the Dalkon Shield) he had co-invented ten years earlier that was never marketed. "Then you have no particular commercial interest in any of the intrauterine devices?" asked the committee member. "That is correct," answered Davis.

For the first time in the murky history of the Dalkon Shield, someone had indisputably broken the law. Davis had committed perjury, a felony that carries a prison term of up to five years. To date, Davis has not been indicted.

Prediction of Harmful Effect Hushed

In 1971, the chief of Robins' Antibacterial and Miscellaneous Division (the Shield came under Miscellaneous) wrote a memo to medical director Fred Clark (the same Robins official who had written the 1970 memo about the inflated pregnancy statistics). In her memo, Dr. Ellen Preston said that she was concerned that the Dalkon Shield's "multifilament tail" might display "wicking qualities."

She was predicting the source of the very problem that was to lead to so many injuries and deaths among women who used the Shield. According to most researchers who have since studied it, the Shield's tail acts like the wick of a kerosene lamp and allows bacteria from the vagina to creep up and enter the uterus, where massive infections leading to blood poisoning, and eventually death, can result.

On August 20, 1971, Clark replied to the memo with a curt letter saying that it was not up to Preston to test the Shield and indicating that he was passing the problem along to the company microbiologist, Dr. Oscar Klioze. But, in a sworn deposition four years later, Klioze said that he had never heard of the Preston memo and when shown it, he swore that he had never seen it.

Also at this time, Robins did some of its own testing and came up with a pregnancy rate of 2 per cent,

somewhat higher than Davis' claimed rate of 1.1 per cent. They put this into their ads. However, they chose to ignore other studies done at the same time that showed vastly greater pregnancy rates. One, by Dr. Johanna Perlmutter at Beth Israel Hospital in Boston, showed a 10.1 per cent pregnancy rate; and another done by the Kaiser Medical Center in Sacramento showed a 5.6 per cent rate.

Shield Dangers Finally Made Public

The floodgates were opened in May, 1975 when Army doctor Russel Thomsen testified about his experiences with the Shield at a federal hearing on medical devices. On the strength of Robins advertisements and Davis' Journal article, Thomsen had persuaded his patients to switch to the Shield, only to see them go through a great deal of suffering because of it.

Thomsen described cases of septic abortion (an abortion caused by an infection), pelvic inflammatory disease, massive bleeding and incessant cramps. Some patients had almost died. He said he was "revolted" by the gap between the glossy advertising claims and the occurrence of serious and even fatal complications. His testimony hit most major American papers the next day.

A flood of reports like Thomsen's began coming in from throughout the country. After a full year of such reports, Robins got word of a death in Arizona due to the Shield. Finally the company went to the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) with the information. Four more deaths were reported soon after, and Robins decided to send out a strongly-worded "Dear Doctor" letter to every physician in the country. The letter warned of possible septic abortion and death from the Shield and recommended that women who got pregnant while wearing the Shield be given therapeutic abortions.

Within weeks, the Planned Parenthood Federation sent a memo to its 700 member clinics. It recommended that they stop prescribing the Shield, call in all patients wearing them, advise them of the dangers, and offer substitute contraception.

Planned Parenthood and several similar groups have considered recommending that all women wearing shields have them removed immediately. But these organizations have decided against this because it was recently discovered that removal of the Shield frequently causes lesions of the cervix, followed by serious infection.

Others, however, believe that it is more important to have the Dalkon Shield removed. "Removal is dangerous," said a woman working with the Coalition for Medical Rights for Women in San Francisco, "but wearing the Dalkon Shield is more dangerous. And the odds against infection become better if the doctor who removes the Shield is one who is experienced with that technique."

After Seven Years, Sales Suspended

Finally, in 1975, the FDA began hearings on the Shield. Even before the FDA made its recommendations, however, Robins was forced to suspend sales of the Shield. It was a difficult decision as Dalkon had moved into the lead in national IUD sales. But in 30 short days, the deaths reported to the FDA had risen from four to seven and the septic abortions from 36 to 110.

By this time, also, many people were pointing to the possibilities of "wicking," which was the subject of the Preston-Clark memos in 1971.

Throughout the entire controversy over the Shield right up to the moment that Robins took the Shield off the market, the U.S. Agency for International Development's population control program was busy distributing Shields to Third World countries. Only after the FDA ruled the Shield unsafe, which was some time after Robins had stopped selling them, did the AID try to recall any Shields. They managed to get back less than half of the 769,000 Shields they had given out.

Business As Usual

Throughout the rise and fall of the Dalkon Shield, it is ironic how seldom anyone actually broke the law. Hugh Davis did when he perjured himself telling Senators he had no commercial interest in any IUD. But his having that interest in a harmful device that he and the Robins Company were vigorously promoting by questionable means was not really illegal.

Most doctors consider the process business as usual. Many medical researchers are paid by drug companies to test new products and don't mention the fact in their statistical write-ups. The whole affair has been considered so normal a way of conducting "free enterprise" medicine, in fact, that Johns Hopkins took no action against Davis; state medical authorities censured neither Davis nor Earl, and the government has not touched A.H. Robins Company or the Dalkon Corporation.

Robins spent \$5 million in litigation costs over the Dalkon Shield last year and more civil suits are yet to come. The company is setting aside a reserve from its profits to cover future lawsuits, and its stock value has dropped sharply. But all told, Robins' corporate health is not bad: profits were up 26 per cent in the first half of 1976.

Meanwhile, some 800,000 women in the U.S. and an estimated 500,000 in other countries are still wearing the Dalkon Shield as a birth control device.

--30--

TIMOR continued from page 2

The two generals and over thirty other Indonesian government officials were meeting with British diplomats, businessmen and academics at the school. Students banged on the door to the room for two hours demanding withdrawal from East Timor and the release of Indonesian political prisoners.

Finally a British official was forced to end the meeting and Murtopo cancelled his speech scheduled for later that day.

* * *

A fact sheet on East Timor can be obtained from the Timor Information Service, 410 Stewart Avenue, Ithaca, New York 14850.

-30-

CONTINUATION OF SAN FRANCISCO GAY/LABOR ALLIANCE ARTICLE FROM PAGE 5

representing Bay Area media workers also attended.

"I've been to a lot of labor meetings, here, in New York City, and in Detroit," United Farm Workers' Executive Board member Richard Chavez told a reporter, "but I have never seen anything like that show of labor support for the gay movement anywhere."

Labor leaders are now expected to work for inclusion of "sexual orientation" in the nondiscrimination clauses of their contracts. Gays are hoping to set up gay caucuses within unions to fight for gay rights and internal democracy and fight against racism and sexism in the unions.

- 30 -

The Gay Labor Committee has recently reaffiliated with Gay Action and can be reached at 32 Page Street, San Francisco, Cal. 94102 (415) 431-1522.

NEWEST, PRIVATE, NATIONAL MONUMENT HONORS "LIFE AND TIMES" OF JOHN D.

NEW YORK (LNS)--The nation's newest national landmark won't be one you'll ever have the opportunity to see.

Kykuit, a Victorian stone mansion built in 1903 by John D. Rockefeller Sr. as the centerpiece of his sprawling family estate was dedicated November 22 by President Ford. High stone walls, huge iron gates and miles of barbed wire enclose the Pocantico Hills, New York estate which encompasses over six square miles of hills and streams known as "The Park."

Nearby is the Rockefeller family golf course and a \$1 million recreation center with bowling alleys, tennis courts and indoor and outdoor swimming pools. Also nearby are the mansions of the Rockefeller brothers Laurance, David and Nelson.

"There is no particular significance to the dedication," a White House staff assistant remarked. "It is being done to honor the life and times of John D. Rockefeller."

According to John Mulliken, Vice President Nelson Rockefeller's press secretary, the estate would get no tax benefits or federal funds as a result of being named an historic landmark. There has been no transfer of any property from the Rockefeller family to the government, he added, and the grounds will remain closed to the public.

Even the dedication ceremony was private. Gerald and Betty combined the task with a weekend of relaxation at Vice-President Rockefeller's \$650,000 Japanese-style home.

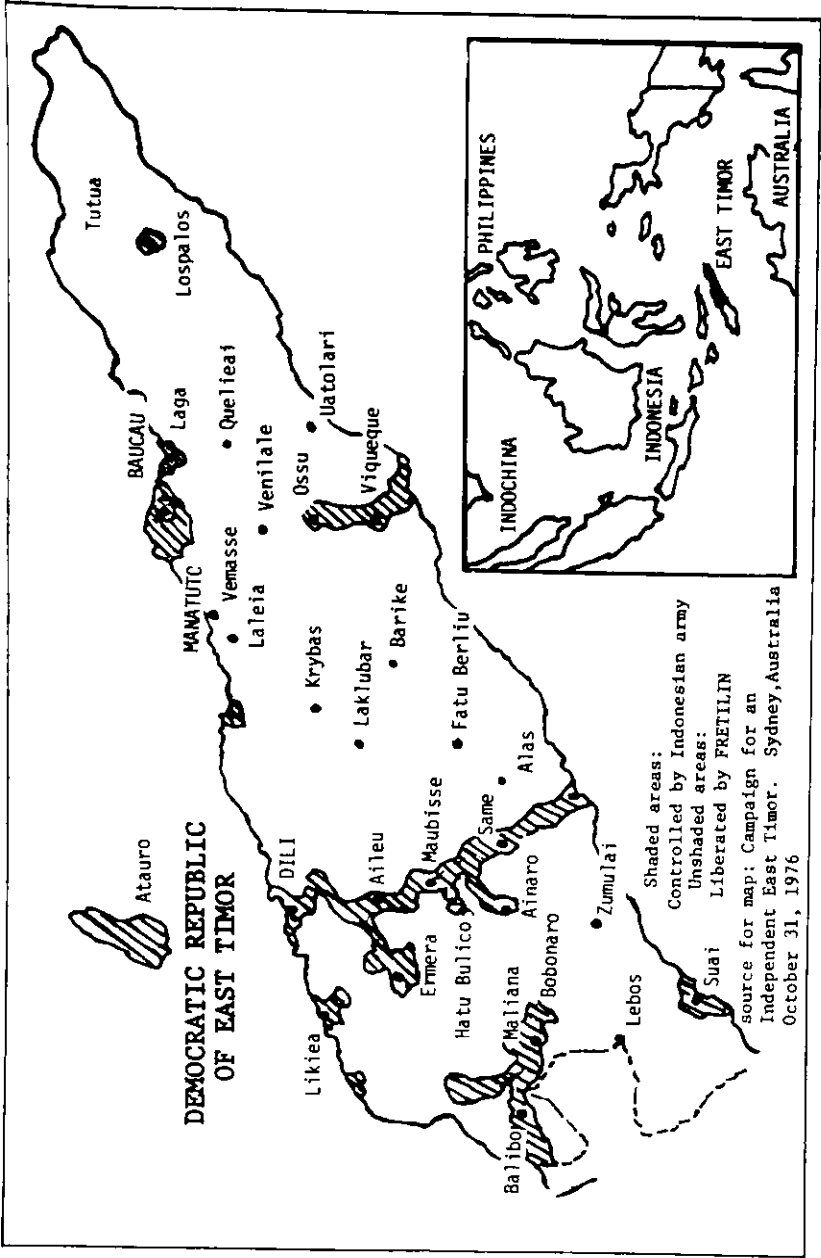
- 30 -

NEWS IN YOUR COMMUNITY???

LET US KNOW. SEND ARTICLES AND
PICTURES TO LNS AT 17 W. 17 th St.

How Much They Made

	Sale of Patent	Estimated Royalties	Consulting	Estimated Gross Sales	Total
Irwin Lerner	\$412,500	\$555,000	\$15,000		\$982,500
Hugh Davis	\$262,500	\$350,000	\$100,000		\$712,500
Thad Earl	\$56,000	\$75,000	\$90,000		\$221,000
Robert Cohn	\$75,000	\$100,000			\$175,000
A. H. Robins Co.				\$16,000,000	\$16,000,000



Give an ounce of pure love for Christmas.

The South African Krugerrand. The world's best way to own gold.

We may have given a loved one a gift in 14-Karat, or even 18-Karat gold. But did you ever give an ounce of pure gold? What you see here is absolutely unique. The one coin that contains exactly one troy ounce of pure gold—measured in a precision to your own complete privacy. The coin itself is a legal tender coin—the South African Krugerrand. But, unlike other coins, its value is not measured in any specific currency denomination (such as 100 dollars, or 1000 francs) but is based on the actual world market price of gold. (Thus it will always be worth what an ounce of gold is worth.) The one-ounce Krugerrand is available at banks, brokerage firms and coin dealers. And many jewelers carry a variety of mountings for the coin. (Including gifts for men, such as money clips.) Christmas is a tradition that has endured through the ages, and gold, through the ages, has been man's enduring precious metal. No gift on Christmas is more appropriate.

...FOR INSTANCE, HERE'S A JOB OFFER FROM GULF OIL, AND HERE'S ONE FROM ITT, AND HERE...

...LOOKS LIKE YOU'RE GOING TO BE OUT OF A JOB SOON, MR. SECRETARY...

...DON'T WORRY, THE PEOPLE I'VE SERVED WON'T FORGET ME...

Hereth 10/17/76 LIBERATION NEWS SERVICE

TOP RIGHT: Unemployment Compensation.

CREDIT: HEATH/LNS.

TOP LEFT: Map of the Democratic
Republic of East Timor.

SEE STORY PAGE 2.

CREDIT: LNS Graphics.

BOTTOM RIGHT: Pure Love.

SEE STORY PAGE 4.

CREDIT: Bugle American/LNS.

BOTTOM LEFT: Dalkon Shield Profiteers.

SEE STORY PAGE 6.

CREDIT: Mother Jones/LNS.

** A FEATURE PAGE OF GRAPHICS BY CLAUDIUS LECCON **

Leccon is a Brazilian living in Geneva.

CREDIT: CCPD NETWORK NEWS/Claudius/LNS.